(d) compare the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence of ovarian cancer in the patient.

Please add the following new claims:

19. (New) The method of claim 14, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:199.

20. (New) A method for determining the presence of ovarian cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are capable of amplifying an expressed polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO:214; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of an expressed polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers;

(c) comparing the amount of expressed polynucleotide that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotides to a pre-determined cut off value, and therefrom determining the presence of ovarian cancer in the patient.

21. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:199.

## REMARKS

In response to the Restriction Requirement dated September 26, 2002, Applicants elect Group XX, claim 14, drawn to a method of detecting cancer using an oligonucleotide, classified in class 435, subclass 6, for examination at this time.

The Office has also requested that the Applicants elect a single species for consideration at this time. The clone 57887, SEQ ID NO: 199, is described in Examples 1 and 2 and Table VII, and is also known as O591S, SEQ ID NO:211, as described in Examples 4 and 5. O1034S, SEQ ID NO:210, an ovarian specific gene, was used to generate a cluster of ESTs that